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## 2. Scope of Claims for Utility Model Registration

(1) A portable information inputting device comprising an opaque main body having an automatic scanner incorporated therein, and an opaque contact surface, at the lower portion of the main body, in which two-dimensional image-pickup optoelectronic transducers are arranged in a matrix and which is brought into contact with a record medium having information thereon, wherein an indicator to indicate a range of the field of view of the photoelectric transducers is provided on a surface of the main body, adjacent to the contact surface.

(2) A portable information inputting device of Claim 1, wherein the contact surface is larger than an area occupied by the optoelectronic transducers.

(3) A portable information inputting device of Claim 1, wherein a mark is used as the indicator.

(4) A portable information inputting device of Claim 1, wherein a rectangular colored portion is used as the indicator.

(5) A portable information inputting device of Claim 1, wherein the indicator is provided with a projection or a recess provided on the side surface of the main body and a recess on projection on a longitudinal surface thereof.

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The present invention is described below with reference to an embodiment shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. Fig. 1 shows an operator's reading operation to read a bar-code (3) on a commodity (A), using an automatic scanning type information inputting device, as an embodiment of the present invention. In the drawings, (11) is an opaque main body member, having a built-in automatic scanner (not shown). The main body (11)

is provided on its bottom with a contact surface on which two-dimensional image-pickup optoelectronic transducing elements (7) (referred to as CCD) of the same opaque material as the main body (11) are arranged in a matrix. (13) presents a handle for an operator, secured to the upper portion of the main body (11).

Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 show examples of indicia displayed on the main body.

In the drawings, (14) is an inverted triangle mark on at least one side surface (11a) of the main body (11), which represents a center line (P) of the CCD (7) in the width direction, (15) and (16) are inverted triangle marks on the surface (11b) of the main body (11) in the longitudinal direction, which represents an input starting position (7L) and input ending position (7R), respectively.

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Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show different embodiments of the present invention. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portable information inputting device (20) having a colored portion as an indicator. (21) is a main body made of an opaque member, having a built-in automatic scanning mechanism not shown in the drawings, like the first embodiment. A contact surface (22) of an opaque member same as the main body (21), in which CCDs 7 are arranged in a matrix is formed on the bottom of the main body. (23) is a handle for an operator secured to the upper portion of the main body (21).

Furthermore, (24) is a colored square portion having the same width (24a) as the width (7a) of the CCDs (7), on at least one side surface (21a) of the main body (21). (25) is a colored rectangular portion formed on the surface (21b) of the main body (21) in the longitudinal direction, in which one end (25a) corresponds to the input starting position (7L) of the CCD (7) and the other end (25b) corresponds to the input ending position (7R). The colored portion (25) has the same height as the colored portion (24), from one end (25a)

to the other end (25b).

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Fig. 4 is a modified embodiment of Fig. 3, showing a perspective view of an portable information inputting device (30). In the drawing, (31) is a main body made of an opaque member having an automatic scanner (not show) incorporated therein. A contact surface (32) on which CCDs (7) are arranged in a matrix is made of the same opaque member as the main body (31) and is formed at the bottom of the main body. (33) is a handle for an operator secured to the upper portion of the main body (31).

Furthermore, (34) is a projection having the same width (34a) as the width (7a) of the CCDs (7), on at least one side surface (31a) of the main body (31). (35) is a recess, whose one end (35a) corresponds to the input starting position (7L) of the CCDs (7) and the other end (35b) corresponding to the input ending position (7R). The recess (35) is formed on the surface (31b) of the main body (31) in the longitudinal direction and has a depth identical to the height of the projection (34) from one end (35a) to the other end (35b).